OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

By JEFFREY BROADBOTTOM, *of* Covent-Garden, *Esq*;

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To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THERE is a general Observation that has obtain'd amongst those who deal much in Authority, and are sure a Thing is true, if it is to be found in *Livy*, *Sallust*, *Tacitus*, *Machiavel*, or *Commines*, or any other great Writer, "That when a popular Commotion is suppress, the Crown always finds "itself stronger than it was before it happened." This Observation in military and arbitrary Governments, such as those Writers lived under, may be strictly true, for this plain Reason, That the Sword which is strong enough to *acquire*, will ever be strong enough to *establish*; and where the Sword gives *Law*, Success gives *Right*.

But under a regulated Government, as *England* has been for Six Hundred Years past, such has been the Sagacity of our Ancestors, that there is not any one great popular Commotion, or if you will, Rebellion, that the People did not make use of as an Argument for the Crown granting them their *Demands*. Hence arose the great Charters of Liberty so often confirmed, and generally after the Crown has by the Assistance of the People crush'd some dangerous Rebellion; and hence proceeded all the popular Acts which successive and successful Princes pass'd in Favour of public Liberty.

Whether the Wisdom of our Legislature will think proper, after the present Rebellion (as it soon must be) is crushed, to revive any Inquiries about the Defects of our Constitution, and go into any Means of obviating them, I cannot say, because it may be thought that no Grievances of that Kind now subsist, since, if the *Virtue of an Administration* makes the *Goodness of a Government*, ours at this Time may be pronounced *faultless*.

But as I have long learned, even from those who now fill some of the chief Places in our Councils, that there is a Difference betwixt the Words Government and Constitution, I cannot help taking Notice of one Particular, in which the Difference seems to subsist, not only in the *Words* but in the *Things*.

That the Sword ought to be in the Hands of the People is a Maxim, I believe, coeval with our Constitution, nay, with Liberty itself; for whenever the People have resigned it to Mercenaries, Liberty has been but short-liv'd: I will not enter into the trite, silly Dispute, whether an Army paid by Parliament from Year to Year is not the Army of the People; but one Thing I am sure of, that they are under *military Law*, which is not the *Law of the Land*, so that they can in no Sense be said the People, because the principal Character of *Englishmen* is to be governed by the *Law of the Land only*. The very Preamble to the Mutiny Bill, nay, the very Necessity of passing this Bill from Year to Year confirms this Observation beyond the Force of Lungs to dispute.

Thus the Legislature, in Effect, owns it to be a Misfortune, that this Nation should be obliged from Year to Year to keep up a Standing or any Army, which cannot be call'd the People. I am sure, I shall not at this Time enter upon any Aggravations of the Reasons which have so fatally effected this Necessity; let us look forward and not backward.——I therefore congratulate my Country upon the passing that excellent Bill, *to enable his Majesty to raise the Militia, and such Part of it as shall be judged most proper, ready, and convenient*.

And shall beg Leave only to suggest the great Care which our Constitution has ever had to put and keep the Sword in the *Hands of the People*, before the *Government* thought proper to transfer it to their *Mercenaries*.

Our Forefathers were of Opinion, that *military* like *moral* Virtue was best acquired by Use and Habit, and tho' a Man may be naturally both brave and good, yet both those Qualities sit more gracefully, and are more advantageously exerted, when in a Course of continual Practice.

Now the Alteration of a Circumstance ought never to take from a People the Benefit of the Equity of a Law. Every one knows that Long-Bows were the natural Artillery of the *English* People so late down as the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth; therefore whatever Regulations in Favour of the People were made with Regard to the Artillery of *Long Bows*, ought in *Equity* to subsist with Regard to that of Fire-Arms. How zealous the Parliament, under the last mentioned Prince was, that the Sword should be put into the Hands of the People alone, will best appear from an Extract of a Statute of the 33d Year of his Reign. In that Law it is enacted, "That every Man, being the King's Subject, not "lame, decripid, or maimed, nor having any other "lawful or reasonable Cause or Impediment, being "within the Age of threescore Years (except Spiritual "Men, Justices of the one Bench and of the other, "Justices of the Assize, and Barons of the Exchequer) "shall from the Feast of *Pentecost* next ensuing, use "and exercise Shooting in Long-Bows; and also have "a Bow and Arrows, ready continually in his House "to use himself in Shooting. And also that the Fathers, Governors, and Rulers of such as be of tender Age, do teach and train them up in the Knowledge of the same Shooting. And that every Man "having a Man Child, or Man Children, in his "House, shall provide, ordain, and have in his House "for every Man Child, being of the Age of Seven "Years and above, until he shall come to the Age of "Seventeen Years, a Bow and two Shafts to induce "and learn them and bring them up in Shooting, and "shall deliver all the same Bows and Arrows to the "same young Men to use and occupy: And if the "same young Men be Servants, that then their Masters shall abate the Money that they shall pay for "the same Bows and Arrows out of their Wages. And "after all such young Men shall come to the Age of "Seventeen Years, every one of them shall provide "and have a Bow and four Arrows continually for himself, at his proper Cost and Charges, or else of the "Gift and Provision of his Friends, and use and occupy the same in Shooting, as is before rehear'd. "And if a Master suffer any of his Servants taking "Wages, being in his Houshold, and under the Age "of Seventeen Years; or the Father suffer any of his "Sons, being in his Houshold, and under the Age of "Seventeen Years, to lack a Bow and two Arrows, "contrary to the Form of this Statute by the Space of "one Month together, then the Master or Father, in "whom such Negligence shall be, shall for every "such Default forfeit and lose Six Shillings and Eight-"pence."

Had the same wise Regulations, in arming the People, been continued since our Artillery were changed from Bows and Arrows into Fire-Arms, a Crew of naked, half-starv'd Rebels, issuing from the Dens and Caverns of the North, never could have possess'd themselves almost of one intire Kingdom, and have fill'd another, one of the most powerful in *Europe*, with Alarms. Had the above Act been still in Force, there is not a Man in *England* who would not have been as expert a Soldier as any Mercenary we have. Even the Benches of Law and Divinity might have produced excellent Officers; for tho' the Clergy and the Judges are not commanded to handle any carnal Weapon, after they mount the Pulpit or the Bench, yet before that Time their Fathers were oblig'd to instruct them in the Use of the Bow from the Years of Seven to Seventeen. From that Age to their commencing Clergymen and Judges they were obliged to handle their Arms as Militia Men. This brings the Time of the Service of the Clergy in Arms to Sixteen Years, every Man being the intermediate Time betwixt Seven and Twenty-three, which is as early as any Man can get Orders. Ten Years longer Experience in Arms may be allow'd to every Judge, since we can suppose few of them to be made Judges before the Age of Thirty-three.

There might be some Shadow of Reason why it was not quite political to put the Sword into the People's Hands, during some late A———ns. But, I think, even the Shadow of those Reasons are now gone. The Zeal, the Unanimity, and the *inexhaustible* Loyalty of the People have exceeded whatever former Times have seen of that Sort, and leaves a Stain of Ingratitude upon those who should refuse to entrust them with the Means of defending their Sovereign and themselves.

I am your Reader and Servant,

AGRICOLA.

N B. *The Address to the* Rationalists *is come to Hand, and shall be inserted the first Opportunity.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol, Nov 16. Last Tuesday a wicked and trai[tor]ous Paper in Writing, was found fixed on the Door [of] the Cathedral Church of this City, cursing his Maje[sty] and all in Authority, the Quakers, Presbyterians, [and] all the Protestants in general; and threatning that [the] House of Mr. Richard Farr the Elder, (an eminent Merchant of this City) should be set on Fire by Obl[ation] Friday following, unless he put Fifty Guineas under [the] House. For the Discovery of the Author or Authors thereof, the Magistrates of the City have promis'd a Reward of 100 l. and the said Mr. Farr 50 l.

The COMPLAINT.

WHEN Glory prompts, and publick Danger calls,
To arm the Foe, and guard our Frontier Walls,
Full of my Country all my Paſſions roll,
And fire to Arms my emulating Soul.
But woe is me, tho I'm conſtrain'd to ſtay,
Engag'd with *Heſter* in impious Fray:
Among the tainted Tents of *Kedar* dwell,
To guard th' inward'd Property from Hell.
For Peace I long, but when of Peace I talk,
They offer Battle, and in Armour walk.
Long have I wreſtl'd 'gainſt contentious Wrong,
But oh! the falſe abominable Tongue,
Who ſwears ſtill, ſubornous, 'gainſt the Truth ſo hard,
Confounds thy Soul foretells thee thy Reward;
Hot burning Coals, and Arrows pointed keen!
Thoſe pierce thy Heart, and Thoſe thy Soul within.
When oft in Trouble I to Heav'n appeal'd,
And Temple *Dragon* and his Hoſt repell'd;
But ah! what Pow'r can free me from th'Ingrate,
Who *Antioneer'd*, burglariouſly, my Plate,
Denies the Infant's Truſt, and ſwears thro' her Eſtate.

WALLICUS

LONDON.

Whitehall, Nov. 15. Letters receiv'd laſt Night by Expreſs from Newcaſtle of the 12th Inſtant, mention, that his Majeſty's Troops remained encamp'd there, but were held in conſtant Readineſs to march according to ſuch farther Intelligence as ſhould be received of the Motions of the Rebels.

Letters of the 9th from Berwick mention, that the Lord Juſtice Clerk, and Mr. Dundas, his Majeſty's Solicitor General, with others of his Majeſty's Servants in Scotland, who had retired into that Place, intended to ſet out as next Day upon their Return to Edinburgh, in order to reſume the Functions of their ſeveral Poſts.

And Letters of the 11th mention, that Lieutenant-General Handaſyde intended to begin his March the next Day towards Edinburgh, and to take with him Price's and Ligonier's Regiments of Foot, and the two Regiments of Hamilton's and Ligonier's Dragoons.

The following Account of the Motions of the Rebels from the 7th to the 10th Inſtant, was received by the ſame Expreſs.

On Thurſday the 7th of November the Rebels march'd from Hawick to Halyhaugh, where the Pretender's Son lay that Night.

On Friday the 8th they marched part of the Cavalry to Longholm, and Infantry to Connoby, on the Scotch Side, and the reſt of the Cavalry croſſed the River, and lay at Longtown, and the Pretender's Son lay at Mr. David Murray's at Ridding.

On Saturday the 9th they marched towards Rowcliff, where they croſſed the River within four Miles of Carliſle, and thence purſued their March to Murray's on Brough bridge, where they lay that Night, about four Miles Southward of Carliſle. And that Afternoon part of the Corps which took the Rout by Moffat, with the Artillery, joined them, and all the reſt next Day, except about 200, which could not join before the 11th.

On Sunday the 10th, part of their Corps approached the Walls of Carliſle, firſt bending towards the Iriſh Gate, in order to reconnoitre the Place, as it was judg'd; during which Motions they were fired at from both Town and Caſtle, and it was ſuppoſed they intended to make a vigorous Attack in the Night between the 10th and 11th, the Firing continuing till Midnight.

On the ſame Day the two Regiments commanded by Lord Ogilvy, and Gordon of Glenbucket, croſſed the River about two Miles above Rowcliff, at which Time they were counted, and found both together to make up but 400 Men.

Whitehall, Nov. 15. A Letter dated the 12th Inſtant, from Mr. Thomas Pattinſon, Mayor of Carliſle, brings Advice, that on Saturday Night, the 9th Inſtant, that City was ſurrounded by about 9000 Highlanders; that at Three o'Clock that Afternoon, he the Mayor had receiv'd a Meſſage from them, to provide Billets for 15000 Men, and to be ready that Night; which he refuſed. That the next Day, at Three in the Afternoon, he received a Meſſage in Writing from the Perſon ſtiling himſelf Prince Charles, and ſubſcribed Charles P. R. in the following Words:

Charles Prince of Wales, Regent of the Kingdoms of England Scotland, France, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

KING come to recover the King our Father's juſt Rights, for which we are arrived with all his Auxiliaries, we are ſorry to find that you ſhould prepare to obſtruct our Paſſage: We therefore, to avoid the Effuſion of engliſh Blood, hereby require you to open your Gates, and let us enter, as we deſire, in a peaceable Manner; which if you do, we ſhall take Care to preſerve you from any Inſult, and ſet an Example to all England of the Exactneſs with which we intend to fulfil the King our Father's Declarations and our own: But if you ſhall refuſe us Entrance, we are fully reſolv'd to force it by ſuch Means as Providence has put in to our Hands, and then it will not perhaps be in our Power to prevent the dreadful Conſequences which uſually attend a Town's being taken by Aſſault. Conſider ſeriouſly of this, and let me have your Anſwer within the Space of two Hours, for we ſhall take any farther Delay as a peremptory Refuſal, and take our Meaſures accordingly.

November the 10th, 1745.
Two in the Afternoon.

For the Mayor of Carliſle

That the Mayor had returned no Anſwer thereto but by firing the Cannon upon them: That the ſaid Pretended Prince, the Duke of Perth, with ſeveral other Gentlemen, lay within a Mile or two of the City; but that their Whole Army was, at the Time of diſpatching the above Advice, marched for Brampton, ſeven Miles on the high Road to Newcaſtle

Whitehall, Nov. 16. By Advices from the North of the 12th at Night there are Accounts, that the main Body of the Rebels marched upon the 11th to Brampton. The Pretender's Son lodged on the 9th at Night at Murray's a little Village three Miles Weſt of Carliſle, on the 10th at Night at Blackall, three Miles South of Carliſle, and was at Warwick Caſtle by 10 o'Clock on the 11th. A Body of the Rebels which the Garriſon took for the Rear Guard, appeared the ſame Day upon Stanwix Bank, but the Guns firing upon them, they fled in great Haſte. The ſame Night this Body took up their Quarters at Kirkarby, and at ſeveral Villages near it upon the North Side of the River Eden; but receiving an expreſs ordering them to march to Brampton without Loſs of Time they ſet out immediately from thence, but were not able to march above a Mile and a half that Night, their Carriage Horſes failing them. Some Straglers had been brought into Carliſle, and two Carriages laden with Biſcuit. Upon the 12th the Rebels remained at Brampton, Warwick Bridge, and the Villages between thoſe two Places. They gave out that their whole Army was to join that Night, and that they had Orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march at Ten o'Clock, upon the 13th. They had ſixteen Field Pieces along with them, and ſeem'd to be greatly ſurprized that the Town of Carliſle had not ſurrendered upon their Appearance before it the Sunday before.

Whitehall, Nov. 16 The following Intelligence was received this Morning from Penrith in the County of Cumberland, dated the 13th Inſtant.

The Rebels who continued before Carliſle from Saturday till Monday laſt, retreated with their Carriages, and 16 Field Pieces to Brampton, eight Miles Eaſt from thence. They have continued there, and have been collecting their Forces till Nine this Morning.

Two Perſons of good Character came to Penrith at Five this Evening, and declared they ſaw a large Body of the Rebels, which they gave out to be 7000, moving from Brampton to Carliſle, and heard Numbers of them declare they were going to beſiege it in Form. That the Rebels forced four Carpenters to go along with them from Brampton, in order, (as they ſaid) to aſſiſt in erecting Batteries. The ſaid two Perſons further added, the Guns of the Garriſon of Carliſle were firring very briskly, as they came on the Road hither. Numbers of Perſons, who have likewiſe been at Brampton, from Penrith, are returned, and all agree as to the march of the Rebels and their Artillery from Brampton towards Carliſle. The Rebels have been felling Wood all this Day in Corbay and Warwick Parks, for the Repairs of their Carriages, as they give out, and making Batteries and Scaling Ladders.

Whitehall, Nov 16. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to order a Body of Troops, conſiſting of three Regiments of Horſe, two of Dragoons, and fifteen of Foot, to march forthwith towards Lancaſhire, under the Command of Lieutenant General Sir John Ligionier, in order to oppoſe the Progreſs of the Rebels; and ſeveral of the ſaid Regiments have been for ſome Days paſt actually in march, from their Reſpective Quarters, accordingly.

Whitehall, Nov 18. Letters from Marſhal Wade of the 15th Inſtant mention, that upon the News received by him of the Rebels to return from Brampton, in order to make an attempt upon Carliſle, it had been determined in a Council of War held the ſame Day thereupon, to march on Saturday Morning the 16th Inſtant, by Hexham towards Carliſle.

Letters of the 14th Inſtant from Penrith mention that it was affirmed by great Numbers of Perſons, who were come thither from the Villages on the South and Weſt Sides of Carliſle, that the whole Rebel Army were endeavouring to ſurround that City. That they ſhot at every Body that fled from them, and that one Perſon had been killed, and that they were actually putting the Country under Military Execution.

That they ſeized all able bodied Men, Horſes and Carriages, and declared that they would force them to carry their Ladders to the Walls of Carliſle. That the Cannon of Carliſle were firing that Morning very briskly; that they had taken the four Light Horſemen upon their return from Newcaſtle, who had been ſent to conduct the Quarter-maſter of the Rebels taken Priſoner near Carliſle, to Marſhal Wade. Letters of the ſame Date from Penrith, at 9 o'Clock at Night, mention that the Rebels had approached ſo near Carliſle, that the Garriſon had thrown Granadoes at them, and that the Rebels had broke Ground about 300 Yards from the Citadal, and at Spring Garden, near the Horſe-Race Ground; and that they had been obliged to fetch Proviſions as far as Hackett, about five Miles from Carliſle.

Whitehall, Nov. 18. Letters dated the 15th of November from Penrith, give an Account, that a Perſon ſent from the Governor of Carliſle to Marſhal Wade, reported, that it was agreed that the Town ſhould be delivered up to the Rebels but did not know the Conditions. The Governor was determined to defend the Caſtle to the laſt Extremity, and had prepared every Thing for that Purpoſe. It was ſuppoſed that he will be able to hold out Eight Days.

Whitehall, Nov 18. Letters from Shap of the 15th Inſtant at Noon, mention, that the City of Carliſle ſurrendred at Ten o'Clock that Morning.

Whitehall, Nov. 19. By Letters this Morning from Edinburgh of the 15th Inſtant, there is an Account of Lieutenant-General Handaſyd's Arrival there the Day before from Berwick, with Price's and Ligonier's Regiments of Foot, and Hamilton's and Ligonier's Dragoons. That the Magiſtrates had quartered the Foot and Part of the Horſe in that City. That the Rebels in the Shire of Perth were augmented to 700. Lieutenant General Handaſyd had left Brigadier Fleming, to command at Berwick.

The following is the Pardon offered to the Rebels.

GEORGE WADE, Eſq;

Field Marſhal of his Majeſty's Forces, one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, Lieutenant-General of Ordnance, and Colonel of one of his Majeſty's Regiments of Horſe, &c. &c. &c.

WHereas it hath been repreſented to his Majeſty, that ſeveral of his Subjects, inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland, and others, have been ſeduced by Menaces and Threatnings of their Chiefs and Superiors, to take Arms, and enter into a moſt unnatural Rebellion: His Majeſty has authoriſed me to aſſure all ſuch, who ſhall return to their Habitations, on or before the 12th Day of November next, and become faithful to his Majeſty and his Government, that they ſhall be Objects of his Majeſty's Clemency; But if, after this moſt gracious Intention being ſignified, they ſhall continue in their Rebelion, they will be proceeded againſt with Rigour ſuitable to the Nature of their Crime. Given at the Camp at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, this 30th Day of October, 1745.

GEORGE WADE.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS COCKAYNE.

The following ORDER has been publiſhed at Edinburgh.

WHereas Information has been given to his Excellency Lieutenant-General Gueſt, that ſeveral Inhabitants of this City, and in the Counties of Mid-Lothian, &c. are poſſeſſed of Arms, viz. Guns, Targets, Swords, &c left by the Highlanders at their Departure; and it being highly neceſſary, that all ſuch ſhould be immediately delivered up to the Caſtle of Edinburgh; Theſe are therefore requiring all Perſons poſſeſſed of any Arms, of whatſoever Kind, or of any Baggage or Military Stores, which belonged to the Highlanders, forthwith to deliver them up to his Excellency at the Caſtle. This friendly Admonition is given to prevent any bad Conſequence, that may poſſibly ariſe from a Refuſal, or by Parties of Soldiers that may be ſent to ſearch for the ſame.

Tueſday Morning his Grace the Duke of Richmond ſet out to take upon him his Command in the Army, that is now on their March for Lancaſhire, as did the Earl of Sandwich; and his Grace the Duke of Bedford ſet out at the ſame Time, to review his Army.

Laſt Saturday the Wife of a Tinman in Long-Alley Moorfields, was found murdered in her Houſe, her Head being almoſt cut off, and her Body terribly mangled; and as her Husband made off at that Time, it's thought he is guilty of the Crime, and great Search is making after him, in order to bring him to Juſtice.

Letters by the laſt Poſt from Edinburgh ſay, that every Thing in that City is perfectly quiet, that the Inhabitants are diſpoſed to elect Magiſtrates ſincerely in the Intereſt of the preſent Government, and to take every Precaution that ſhall appear reaſonable for putting that Metropolis into a good State of Defence.

We learn, by Letters from the North, that the Gentlemen Volunteers at preſent in his Majeſty's Service, under the Denomination of Royal Hunters, have not ſpared either Pains or Expence to be uſeful to their Country; and that they have done excellent Service, by gaining Intelligence, and haraſſing the Enemy.

The Militia in the Counties of Weſtmoreland, Cumberland, Lancaſhire, and Cheſhire, are all properly array'd, and are diſpoſed to join ſuch of the King's Forces as ſhall come firſt into their reſpective Neighbourhoods, together with ſuch Gentlemen of Family and Fortune as incline to ſhew their Zeal for the preſent Eſtabliſhment, by voluntarily taking Arms, at this critical Juncture, for the Service of their Country.

Extract of a Letter from Berwick, Nov. 15.

"By an Expreſs Yeſterday from General Gueſt, we have an Account of Mac Donald of Kenloch being taken a few Miles from Edinburgh. This is the Gentleman at whoſe Houſe the Pretender lodged, and who was with him for two Months before any other joined him. He was ſent ſometime ago to Sir Alexander Mac Donald, and the Laird of Mac Cloud, from the Pretender, in order to prevail upon thoſe two to join him; being utterly refuſed, he was returning again to the Pretender, when taken.

There was a Letter found in his Pocket from Mr. Murray, the Pretender's Secretary, telling him, that in caſe he did not ſucceed with Sir Alexander and Mac Cloud, he muſt be ſure to give it out in the Country, as he paſſed along, that Sir Alexander Mac Donald, and Mr. Mac Cloud, were upon their March to join the Pretender, with two thouſand Men well armed; otherwiſe they could not keep the Army they had together, ſeveral of the Chiefs having declared, that if theſe two Clans did not join them, they would march back again."

A great Number of ſmall Veſſels are taken into his Majeſty's Service, and ordered to be victualled and manned with all Expedition, to keep cruizing for four Months about the Channels, and whenever elſe they are wanted.

Thurſday one Banfield, commonly called Lawyer Banfield, was committed to Newgate, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for High Treaſon againſt his Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

Several private Letters from Edinburgh ſay, that the Inhabitants of the adjacent Country have ſhewn very great Marks of Fidelity and Attachment to the preſent Government, by delivering up ſuch Arms as the Highlanders have left behind them, and ſeizing and ſecuring ſuch Stragglers as are to be met with in the Country.

As the Firing from the Caſtle of Carliſle, was for many Hours very brisk, it is believed the Rebels loſt a good Number of Men before it. There was particularly ſome Perſon of Diſtinction killed, whom they buried with all military Honours; and ſeveral Letters ſay, that it was the Marquis of Tullibardine.

According to Advices, upon which we have Reaſon to depend, his Majeſty's Forces commanded by his Excellency Marſhal Wade, was to reach Brampton, in the Neighbourhood of Carliſle, on Tueſday Night; at leaſt the Rout was to fixed from Newcaſtle, and all the Letters by the laſt Poſt ſeem to confirm it.

Several private Letters from the North agree, that the Cavalry of the Rebels makes for the moſt Part but a very indifferent Figure, except about 2 or 300, which are well mounted upon Horſes taken out of Noblemans and Gentlemans Stables near Edinburgh.

We are informed that Mr. Cumming, for the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, has ſubſcribed at Mr. Colebrook's Stool, to the Veteran's Scheme, and that Sir John Ligonier recommands to the Subſcribers, to purchaſe and forward the Baskets as ſoon as poſſible, being moſt wanted.

By Letters which arrived in Town laſt Wedneſday, we have an Account, that a large French Ship, which had between two and three hundred Men on board, was drove aſhore by hard Winds, near Bolton, on the Coaſt of Lincoln; that part of the Hands were killed, and the reſt made Priſoners, among whom is the Captain who proves to be an Engliſhman.

The Scarsbrick, Whaley, from Jamaica for Liverpool, is loſt on the Weſt Coaſt of Ireland.

We are deſired to acquaint the Public, that a few Months ago, was publiſh'd by Mr. *J. Gautier*, a Book entitled, *The Reſtoration of Pirrhus King of Epirus, to the Throne of his Anceſtors.* Wherein the Misfortunes and the Life of *this moſt heroic and moſt magnanimous Prince*, are clearly and virtuouſly ſet forth. 'Tis a large Octavo, very well printed, and nearly bound; wrote in the *French* Language at *Knowſley, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of* Derby, *in the late Earl of* Derby's *Time*; and ſold at the Author's Houſe in *Racquet Court, Fleetſtreet*, and by all the Bookſellers in Town and Country.

Parcere ſubjectis et debellare ſuperbos.

N. B. Several Perſons of Diſtinction having complain'd of the Want of a Dedication to this Book, the Author has wrote one, which will be publiſh'd very ſoon. A Tranſlation in *Engliſh* will alſo be publiſh'd in Quarto upon Imperial Paper, and with proper Cuts neatly engraved upon Copper-Plates, for the Nobility and Gentry of theſe Kingdoms; and the Subſcription for this Edition is one Guinea, taken in at the Author's Houſe aforeſaid, at Mr. *Dodſley's* Bookſeller, in *Pall-Mall*, and at Mr. *Changuion's* in the *Strand*. The Motto will be

nec —— quondam
Ullo ſe tantum tellus jactabit Alumno
En pietas, en priſca fides, invictaque Bello
Dextera; non illum Vir quiſquam impune laceſſet
Obvius armatum, ſeu cum pedes ibat in Hoſtem
Seu ſpumantis equi ſodiet calcaribus armos.

The Hiſtory of the preſent Troubles of theſe Kingdoms will alſo be publiſhed, both in *French* and *Engliſh*, by the ſame Author: The Subſcription one Guinea, taken in at the above Places.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Eldridge the Elder, of Sunbury, in the County of Middleſex, Carpenter and Timber Merchant.

Peter Richardſon, of Stockton upon Tees, in the County of Durham, Common Brewer.

Thomas Rawlinſon, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaſter, Merchant and Toyman.

William Thorpe, of Botolph-Lane, London, Victualler and Chapman.

Benjamin Miller, of Biſhopſgate ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. Botolph without Biſhopſgate, London, Innholder, Dealer, and Chapman.

On Tueſday next will be publiſhed,

PART I. [Containing Six Sheets in Folio]

Price One Shilling, of

PROCEEDINGS on the TRIALS of Admiral MATTHEWS, and Vice-Admiral LESTOCK, &c. At a Court-Martial, begun on Monday, the 23d Day of September, 1745. On Board his Majeſty's Ship the LONDON, lying in Chatham Dock.

Printed for T. Waller, at the Crown and Mitre in Fleetſtreet.

This Day is publiſh'd,

Price 1 s. plain, or 1 s. 6 d. coloured,

(*Taken from an actual Survey*)

AN Exact PLAN of the late Battle near Preſton-pans in Eaſt-Lothian, between his Majeſty's Forces commanded by Sir John Cope, and the Highland Army.

In which are delineated, the ſeveral Approaches, Attacks, and Diſpoſitions of both Armies; and particular Care is taken to exhibit the true Ground, Situation, Roads, Villages, &c. adjacent.

The whole explained in an authentic Memorial annexed, which contains an Account of the Marches and Operations of the two Armies, from the Time of Sir John Cope's landing to the Time of the Battle.

N. B. This is the only Exact Plan yet publiſhed, being performed on an exact Scale.

Sold by J. Collyer, at Shakeſpear's Head in Ludgate ſtreet; and G. Woodfall, at the King's Arms near Charing-Croſs.

This Day is Publiſhed,

(Neatly printed to bind with Rider's Almanack, or the London Sheet)

THE Court and City Regiſter for the Year 1746. CONTAINING,

I New and correct Liſts of both Houſes of Parliament, with the Poſts they hold under the Government; and their Places of Reſidence both in Town and Country.

II The Court Regiſter. Containing the Whole of the King, Prince, Duke, and Princeſſes Houſhold; likewiſe all the Law Courts and Public Offices; with the Births, Deaths and Marriages of the Princes of Europe, &c.

III Complete Liſts of the Army and Navy, both at Home and Abroad, with their Pay, &c. together with the City Officers; as the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Common-Council, &c. with ſeveral other Things of great Uſe to the Public, all corrected to the preſent Time.

Printed for R. Amey, in the Court of Requeſts and at Charing Croſs; T. Harris, at the Looking Glaſs on London Bridge; Baldwyn and Jefferys near Stationer's Hall, Ludgate ſtreet; and ſold by M. Cooper, in Pater-noſter Row. Price bound with the Almanack, 2 s. 6 d. or any Liſt ſeparate, Price 6 d. each ſtitched.

Entered according to Act of Parliament.

This Day is publiſh'd, Price 1 s.

Dedicated to the Hon. Thomas Burnett, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common-Pleas.

SOME Farther PROOFS, whereby it appears that the PRETENDER is truly JAMES the Third, &c. &c. &c. &c.

In this Tract are, among others, the following curious Articles,

I. Fair Warning to the late Queen Anne.
II. The famous Britiſh Ambaſſadreſs's Spirit to the French King.
III. A Letter wrote in the Year 1697, relating to the Pretender's Birth.
IV. Queries and Anſwers on the ſame Subject.
V. A particular Account of the Manner of the pretended Birth with Remarks thereon, and a Deſcription of the Queen's Bed-chamber never before publiſhed.
VI. Two Songs, and a Poem call'd the MIRACLE. Set to a new Tune.
VII. The Lives of Three Pretenders, Perkin Warbeck, Lambert Simnel, and Ralph Wilford.
VIII. Whole illuſtrated with Notes and Obſervations.

Am I ... fore become your Enemy, becauſe I tell you the Truth. Gal. iv. 16.

Printed for M. Cooper, in Pater-noſter-Row.

N.B. The Public is deſired to diſtinguiſh this from one that is publiſh'd under ſomething like the above Title, and contains only a Bit of the firſt Part thereof.

The Royal BEAUTIFYING FLUID.

So exceedingly valued by the Ladies of Quality, and all who have uſed it for its wonderful Excellency in beautifying the Face, Neck and Hands, to the moſt exquiſite perfection poſſible, is to be had only at Mr. RADFORD'S Toothop at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand.

It gives an inexpreſſible fine Air to the Features of the Face on the Spot, and a ſurprizing handſomeneſs to the Neck and Hands, which it immediately makes exceeding ſmooth, fine and delicately white.

Nothing in the World can ſooner or more certainly take away all diſagreeable Redneſs, Spots, Pimples, Heats, Roughneſs, Morphew, Worms in the Face, Marks of the Small-pox, Sunburn or any other Diſcolouring, nor remove all Wrinkles ſo perfectly; for it quickly makes the Skin become to the moſt delicate fine, clear, plump, ſoft, and beautifully fair as to cauſe Admiration in the Beholders.

It really gives a moſt engaging reſplendent Brightneſs to the whole Countenance, and cauſes ſparkling Fire, Spirit, and juvenile Bloom to reign in every Feature, and yet is nothing of Paint, but far exceeds it, by its bringing the Skin, whether of the Face, Neck or Hands, and tho' brown, red or rough, to a natural youthful Fairneſs, Smoothneſs and moſt charming Delicacy, which Paint only faintly imitates, neither is this Royal Beautifier prepared from the leaſt Particle of Mercury, or any thing Mineline, but is perfectly Harmleſs, and may be given inwardly even to Children. It has alſo a pleaſant Scent, will not ſoil the fineſt Lawn, and is very agreeable to uſe.

But theſe its admirable Properties, by which it vaſtly exceeds any thing whatever for the like Purpoſe, have occaſion'd many to imitate it under various other Names, beware therefore of ſuch impoſitions; the true ROYAL BEAUTIFYING FLUID, that has given ſuch univerſal Satisfaction to ſo many Ladies of Diſtinction, being only to be had at Mr *Radford's* Toothop at the Roſe and Crown againſt St Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, as above-mentioned at 1 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions, and no where elſe in England.

The True Cordial QUINTESSENCE *of* VIPERS, *the moſt Noble and Grand Preparation in the whole* Materia Medica, *for the real, ſubſtantial Cure of* Impotency *in Men, and* Barrenneſs *in Women; and is vaſtly preferable to* Viper Wine, *or any other Preparation of* Vipers *whatever, as being replete with the full and whole Virtues of them.*

A Few Drops of it only, gives ſuch a generous Warmth, and ſo exceedingly delights the Vital and Animal Spirits, Senſes, and Nerves, as ſoon to ſhew what it will do, upon a little Continuance of it; for it not only promotes, and protects to a Deſire, but alſo furniſhes proper Matter, for the Support and Eſtabliſhment of a true laſting Inclination and Power.

By this Means it anſwers the End as well of Food as Phyſick; nor is there any thing in Nature beſides, that can in that Reſpect come up to it conſidering, that it univerſally nouriſhes and reſtores in all the Declenſions of Deſire and Vigour, without the leaſt forcing the Veſſels, or ſtimulating the Parts, as moſt other Medicines for theſe Purpoſes do; And tho' it be a Maxim in Phyſick, that upon CERERE & BACCHO FRIGET VENUS, that is not ſelf is ſo ſufficiently nutritious as to want no Aſſiſtance that Way; yet but it muſt be allowed, that good Eating and Drinking within its, cannot but in ſome Degree, at leaſt, be an Auxiliary courſe but to its Efficacy.

Nor does it only, ſtrictly Meaſure and create Deſire, but alſo true Power (as it erects up and corroborates the Nerves) and gives an elaſtick Springineſs to the Muſcular Fleſhy Parts in Men, and courſe, delicate and comely to the Breaſts, or Womb in Women, the Luxuriancy and Luxury of the former, and the Fondneſs, Coolneſs, or Diſtinction of the latter, to ſay more than a Cure of Impotency or Infertility, in a Sexual and Bodily Decency or Sterility in the other than any Thing elſe beſides; and that it is Balſamick, and great by Reſtorative, is confirmed by long Experiences, and we have many Inſtances in Phyſical Writings, of Perſons arriving to a healthful old Age, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weakneſſes, by a continued Uſe of the common Preparations of Vipers, which this Quinteſſence, by being of vaſtly more Efficacy, brings about in a Quarter of the Time, and with the Tenth Part of the Quantity.

Thoſe who but once try it, will ſo plainly experience it ſurprizingly quickning Powers in exhilerating the Heart, reviving the Spirits, comforting the Vitals, circulating the Juices, and recreating and enlivening, as it were, the whole Man, that they will never be without it; for it is truly a perfect Help, in Time of Need, or that on the taking three or four Drops or two more of it extraordinary, at will, inſtantaneouſly animate the dull inſenſive Spirits, and rouze up and actuate the ſluggiſh enfeebled Faculties, in both Sexes, ſo to excite and concentrate where it could hardly be expected, and at the ſame Time ſolemn Vows are made that conjugal Intercourſe Prohibits, Price Half a Crown the Bottle.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who uſes to ſell the Boxes, being lately dead, it is now Sold only by his Son-in-Law, Mr. Johnſon a Baker, at the Seven Stars in Vere Street, Clare Market, ſealed up, with Directions (for any Meſſenger) upon asking for only a Bottle of Quinteſſence.

Their Sure and infallible Cure for that reigning Diſeaſe the SCURVY,
and all ſcorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the higheſt or moſt inveterate
Degree, however ſo many Years ſtanding, and that without any
Trouble, Confinement, or the leaſt Hazard, which, by an unaccountable
Partiality, they have always found rather to encreaſe
than to check it
by the ſo much Fam'd and moſt pleaſant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the leaſt Trouble, Confinement, or any Diſ-
order whatever, do at once fix at the true Cauſe of the Scurvy
and entirely throw out all Scorbutick Humours and Diſeaſes, Root
and Branch, in as never to be more heard of; as many Thouſands of theſe
Drops have experienced, and do ſtill daily take them. In *Three* Days
Time are commonly, for every almoſt inſtantly ſtop the morbid Stream
of the Juices, purify the Blood, ſweeten all the Fluids, cleanſe them
from Impurities, and diſcharge the whole Habit from all Spots,
Pimples, Black and Blue Marks, Heats, Rednеſs or Breakings
out, Weakneſs of the Limbs, and Heavineſs of the whole Body,
wandering Pains, Weakneſs of the Back, and all the vaſt Variety of
Symptoms by which the Scurvy uſually uſed to conceal it ſelf under,
the Appearance of the Gout, Rheumatiſm, and many other Diſtempers.

And for ſtrengthening the Stomach, immediately reſtoring a good
Appetite, digeſting and aſſimilating the Food, and curing all
windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, (whence proceed
Head-Aches, Vapours, and other indefinable Evils) no Bitters, nor any
other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inſomuch that
before entirely curing the Scurvy, they reſtore a Freſhneſs and Appearance,
have actually and directly cure the Green-Sickneſs in Virgins, the Worms
of all Kinds in Young or Old, and almoſt all other Cauſes of Diſeaſes
which are cauſed or aſſiſted by Indigeſtion and flatulent Crudities in
the Stomach and Bowels; and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues and
other acute Diſeaſes.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Reſtorative, Enlivening and ele-
vating the whole Machine, and as from a Reſurrection, make the Patient
viſibly lighthearted, freſh and vigorous in Appearance, and are good
for all Sorts of Perſons to preſerve as well as to reſtore a ſound and
healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation theſe ſo much fam'd and moſt pleaſant
Chymical DROPS have to anſwer for, in every Caſe of
Eminence, for their ſuddenly and radically curing the Scurvy and
all Scorbutick Diſeaſes and other Chronick Diſeaſes, in ſuch an eaſy
and agreeable Manner, have occaſion'd many counterfeit Sorts, ſome
under the ſame or other like Names, be careful therefore
not to be deceived, but be ſure have the Drops, which by the
Author's Appointment are to be had only at the Gentlewo-
man's at the Two blue Poſts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories, at 3 s. 6 d.
a Bottle with Directions.

ANTI-SIPHILITICON

THE only ſhort and moſt infallible CURE in the Univerſe for
the *Venereal Diſeaſe* from the ſlighteſt Infection to the moſt ex-
treme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices
are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant Effects, and the very
Bones are affected with it.

Freſh Infections, and all Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms,
tho' ever ſo ſevere, are entirely cured in a few Days, and
ſo effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted
with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a ſecondary Gleet, on
the other, to happen.

And all Degrees and Diſeaſes, attended with
nocturnal and other the moſt ex-
aſperated Symptoms, are effectually and much
more ſafely cured than by Salivations, Ligatures, or any other Me-
thod whatever, and in ſo eaſy and pleaſant a Manner, without impair-
ing Strength, or occaſioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to beſpeak
it the only apposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the
World, and thouſands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleaſant to take, occaſions no Sickneſs or Diſorder, nor re-
quires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accompliſhed,
without the Knowledge of the neareſt Friend.

Thoſe who ſuſpect they have received an Injury may, by only a
Dozen or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehenſions; for
it ſuffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly ex-
tirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, eaſy and moſt effectual
Manner.

Thoſe, likewiſe, as doubt they have ſome remaining Relicks of
former Impurities, by a Courſe of it entirely free themſelves
from all Suſpicions of that Kind, or ill Effects of no Foulneſs, Cor-
ruption, or Infection whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to ad-
here to the Solids; and, in that Manner, all Scorbutick, Scrophu-
lous, and even Leproſe Eruptions, or Blemiſhes of the Skin, or glan-
dulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one
Doſe than any other Medicines yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this moſt noble *Anti-ſiphilicon* is but ſix Shillings a
Pint, which, conſidering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pint only being
ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh the Cure, is not a tenth Part
of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr.
Radford's Toyſhop, at the Roſe and Crown, againſt St. Clement's
Church-yard, in the Strand, ready ſealed up, with a Book of In-
ſtructions, by the Peruſal of which all Perſons who were ever affected
with any Degree of the *Venereal Diſeaſe* may perfectly underſtand their
own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal*
Poiſon is entirely eradicated out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a*
Six Shilling Pot for the Author's.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS FETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

Son in Law of the late JOSEPH EMERTON, *at the* BELL *and* SUN, *over againſt Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London, Brother to the late Mr.* Alexander Emerton, *and who, in the ſaid* Alexander Emerton's *Life time, chiefly managed his Buſineſs*)

CONTINUES to Sell all Sorts of Colours in greater Perfection
than the ſaid late Alexander Emerton did, by the Help of a
new invented Machine, or Horſe-Mill, being an Improvement upon
the Plan of the late Alexander Emerton's Mill, and far exceeding it.
So that Gentlemen, Builders, and others may depend upon
being ſupplied with the beſt, fineſt, and neateſt ground Colours,
with which they may ſet their Servants or Labourers to Paint
their Houſes, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he
gives with his Colours.

He likewiſe ſells to the Ladies all ſorts of WATER COLOURS
and VARNISH, with every thing neceſſary for the New Japan-
ning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greateſt
Nicety, to thoſe that buy Colours. Alſo Italian Powder for cleaning
Pictures, and fine Picture Varniſh.

He alſo ſells Floor-Cloths of all Sizes, and Patterns at the cheapeſt
Rate. And deals only for READY MONEY.

The ſo-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy*
in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, ſo as never to return again,
be they ever ſo ſevere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after
all other Remedies have prov'n ineffectual, and that by immediately
taking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as remedying the
Effects, all thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symp-
toms by which they mimick by Turns almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor
Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved
Appetite, vitious Ferments in the Stomach and Indigeſtion of Food,
whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the
firſt Paſſages, ill Fumes, four Belchings, Cholick, and Uneaſineſs
in the Bowels, watery Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent
of Parts affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs
of Sight confuſed Thoughts, pernicious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy,
with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits,
ſtarting Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spi-
rits, Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Trembings and Twitch-
ings in the Limbs or other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders,
ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakneſs in the Back,
and other almoſt unconceivable and grievous Symptoms, which miſe-
rably attack vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe ſo much
fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd
from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and
Animal Kingdoms and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection
they be) inſtantly quell and at the ſame time annihilate their real
Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a
true Appetite, reſtifying the Digeſtion, occaſioning audable Chyle,
&c. of conſtant good Blood, Plenty of calm, free and chearful Spi-
rits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves;
ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours are tho-
roughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thou-
ſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be ſenſible they are
abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and
certain, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful
therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at
Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange,
in Cornhill, at 3 s. 6 d a Bottle, with Directions at large.

An infallible and inſtant Cure for DEAFNESS
HICKARSS of HEARING, PAIN, or NOISE in the EARS, &c.
By the true, chymical, ſpecifick DROPS.

WHICH infinitely excel all other Medicines ever offered to the
Publick, or known in the whole World: for they directly
cure Deafneſs, be it ever ſo bad, or of ever ſo long ſtanding, and
all Thickneſs of Hearing and Noiſe in the Ears, almoſt at once,
and that after all other Means have failed, and without Trouble of
the leaſt Uneaſineſs, as many Thouſands have experienced.

They effectually remove all Pain occaſioned by Cold, ſtrengthen
the Tympanum or Drum of the Ear, free the auditory Nerve from
obſtruction, and infallibly cure all Defects of the Hearing Faculty
almoſt in an Inſtant; cauſing thoſe to hear exceeding quick and
well who were before in a Manner totally deaf.

Hundreds who were not able to hear a Drum when beat cloſe by
them and therefore deſpair'd of being ever reliev'd, have been im-
mediately and perfectly cured by them, to their great Joy and Admi-
ration.

In a Word, they may abſolutely be depended upon for the direct
and infallible Cure of DEAFNESS proceeding from what Cauſe
ſoever, but the great Eſteem and Reputation they have deſervedly
gained for many Years paſt, have occaſioned (as uſual in ſuch Caſes)
many Counterfeits to come Abroad. Beware therefore of ſuch Im-
poſitions. Theſe chymical and only true Specifick Drops being by
the Author's Appointment, to be had only at the Gentlewoman's,
at the Two Blue Poſts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories, at 3 s. 6 d.
a Bottle with Directions, and no where elſe in England.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes of all Kinds.

ALL eminent Phyſicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more
difficult to cure than ſtubborn Gleets and Seminal Weakneſſes
whether occaſioned by too ſevere purging for Venereal Injuries, violent
Stran-, Palliative uſe, or any other Cauſe whatever; and that they are
dangerous in their Conſequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain
ſince they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the
whole Nervous Syſtem, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Tabes Dorſalis,
or Conſumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Conſumption
which frequently terminate in Death itſelf.

All ſuch therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old
ſtubborn Gleets, Seminal Effluxes, Involuntary Emiſſions, exceſſive
Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakneſs of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Blad-
der, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their
Water, would doubtleſs be glad to meet with a certain, ſafe and ſpeedy
Cure, which they moſt aſſuredly may, by the taking only a ſmall Quan-
tity of a tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary, now publiſhed
for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice been
experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the moſt ſtubborn Gleets
known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as alſo all other
Weakneſſes of the Back, Reins, Seminal Veſſels and Urinary Paſſages,
which it almoſt inſtantly cures, bringing to rights and reſtoring all thoſe
Parts and Paſſages to their natural Tone and priſtine Vigour, in a very
extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doſes of it only.

This tranſcendent Balſamick Reſtrictive Electuary is neither diſagree-
able to take, nor occaſions the leaſt Diſorder, but is a wonderful Reſtora-
tive in all Weakneſs and Decay of Conſtitution of any Kind, and parti-
cularly ſtrengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Veſſels, to and
immenſe Degree, inſomuch that in any Debility of them, one Doſe of it
does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Perſons
fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weakneſſes of any Sort, or Weakneſſes
of the Urinary Veſſels, who take it, will in three Days time find it ſo
very effectual, that they will be moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accompliſh ſuch a ſafe, ſpeedy and
perfect Cure of ſuch difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weak-
neſſes are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all
other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot
be ſaid in Praiſe of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-
mention'd Purpoſes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6 s. a Pot, altho' for its abſolute Efficacy, one Pot
alone being ſufficient in moſt Caſes to accompliſh a Cure, worth ten time,
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Mr. Radford's Toyſhop at the Roſe and Crown againſt St. Clement's
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own Caſe, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakneſs he is afflicted
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in the other, whether from ill cur'd Venereal Infections (than
which nothing is more common) or from inordinate Coition, or
Self-Pollution (that curſed School Wickedneſs, which ſpoils all our
Youth, by nipping their Manhood in the Bud) or from involuntary
Emiſſions a Nights in the Sleep, or in the Day Time upon Stool or
with the Urine, or from Falls, Blows, Strains, Wrenches, or the
like, which drain, and dry up, the Seminals, and wither, as it were
the Generative Faculties, cauſing Impotency in Men, the Fluor
Albus, and Barrenneſs in Women, (or but a weakly, ſickly Offspring
if any) and in the long Run (by impoveriſhing the Blood and Spi-
rits) Melancholy, Vapours, Decays of Nature, and Conſumptions.

No Medicine can be more pleaſant to take, nor any Thing upon
Earth more effectual for the Purpoſe; for let the Imbecility be ever
ſo great, or of ever ſo long ſtanding, and be either in the Parts
Spermatick Veſſels, or Back, with Pain, or without, it certainly Cures,
by reviving and enriching the Blood and Spirits, comforting, nou-
riſhing, and replenifhing the Reins and Seminals, and ſtrengthning,
and reſtoring the Genital Parts in both Sexes, how much ſoever
weakned, rendred cold, or deadned, and bringing them to their natural
Force, Warmth, and Vigour, by thickening and fertilizing the Seed,
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